



In re Application of: John R. Fredlund, et al

SYSTEM FOR DISPLAYING, STORING AND RETRIEVING IMAGES

Serial No. 09/213,169

Filed 30 November 2000

Group Art Unit: 3722

Examiner: Willmon Fridie, Jr.

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Transmitted herewith is Applicants Reply Brief in the above-identified application:

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Attorney for Applicants Registration No. 27,370

TOTAL

TECHNOLOGY CENTER R3700

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

John R. Fredlund, et al

SYSTEM FOR DISPLAYING, STORING AND RETRIEVING IMAGES

Serial No. 09/213,169

Filed 30 November 2000

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA. 22313-1450

Sir:

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REPLY BRIEF

TECHNOLOGY CENTER R3700 Grouping of claims:

The Examiner's argument that the Appeal Brief does not contain a statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeals is contained in a brief, and therefore it is presumed that there are none. Applicant believes that an appropriate statement has been provided with regard to related appeals and interferences. For the record, Applicant is not aware of any appeals and interferences directly related to the pending application.

With regard to the claims, the Examiner is correct in that claim 3 should have been provided with the claims of Group II as claim 3 depends upon claim 2.

With regard to groups III, IV and V, these groups are all directed to a system for displaying, storing and retrieving images all of which include the limitation of a silhouette of the plurality of images provided on said first image retaining section of said first side and thus were believed to be sufficiently related

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with respect to patentability as they were all grouped in a single grouping and therefore were argued together. However, Applicant agrees to the grouping as suggested by the Examiner.

Response to Examiner's Arguments:

The Examiner argues that item 60a, 61a of Shiota define a silhouette. In this regard the items the Examiner refers to are actually thumbnail images of the images that are on the film. In this regard, Applicant would like to point out that the plain definition of silhouette is directed to "a drawing consisting of the outline of something esp. a human profile, filled with a solid color" or "an outline of an object that appears dark against a light background". See Appendix A attached hereto which is the definition of silhouette found in Webster's II New College Dictionary. See also Appendix B definition of silhouette in Webster's Ninth New Collegiate dictionary which states: "a likeness cut from dark material and mounted on a light ground or one sketched in outline and solidly colored in". This is in contrast to items 60a and 61a of Shiota which is simply a small image of other larger images already present, and thus is not a silhouette as taught and claimed by Applicant. Further, the frame numbers referred to in Applicant's response do not identify the source of the images as taught and claimed by Applicant. They merely identify the location or sequence of the image on the film that captured the image, not the source of the image. Every film has sequence numbers for the frames, thus the frame number could not identify the source from which the image originated as claimed by Applicant.

The Examiner further argues that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide Manico et al. with identifying icon with identification numbers which correspond to the images on the album as taught by Shiota in order to categorize the content or provide more information of the images. In this regard, Applicant respectfully submits that there is no teaching, suggestion or motivation to make the combination as suggested by the Examiner. As the CAFC said in *In re Lee* 277 Fed 3 rd 1338 (61 USPO 2nd 1430) 2002

"When patentability turns on the question of obviousness, the search for and analysis of the prior art includes evidence relevant to the finding of whether there is a teaching, motivation, or suggestion to select and combine the references relied on as evidence of obviousness."

The Court further stated:

"our case law makes clear that the best defense against the subtle but powerful attraction of hindsight-based obviousness analysis is rigorous application of the requirement for a showing of the teaching or motivation to combine prior art teachings of references can be combined only if there is some suggestion incentive to do so." See *In re Lee* at 1433.

"the Examiner can satisfy the burden of showing obviousness of the combination only by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or that knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art would lead the individual to combine the relevant teachings of the references." (see *In re Lee* at 1434).

In the present instance, the Manico reference is directed to an album leaf while the Shiota reference is directed to a photographic printer for printing images on photographic paper. The photographic paper is simply the output of a printer of Shiota in contrast to the album leaf illustrated in Manico. There is no teaching or suggestion of combining one with the other, nor is there any reason or motivation to do so. In addition, as Applicants have previously discussed, there is no teaching or suggestion of providing an icon identifying the source from which images originated as taught and claimed by Applicant, nor does the cited art teach or suggest the silhouette of the images provided on the album leaf as taught and claimed by Applicant.

For the foregoing reasons and reasons previously discussed,
Applicant respectfully submit that the claims in their present form are in condition
for allowance and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Attorney for Applicant(s) Registration No. 27,370

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Riverside

Webstels II. New College Dictionary

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DICTIONARY

Abbreviations
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Table of Meas Periodic Table

Signs and Syn

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in the wind> 2. To feel yearning longing or girl.

To express with or as if with an audible exhaust To express with or as in sigh n. sigh n. sigh et a 2. Archaic. To lament. — sign in — sign or a E < OE gesiho, something seen.] 1. Ability to be 2 E < OE gesino, sometime seeing 1. Ability to seeing 3. Field of vision. 4. The foreseeable in seeing. 3. Field of Vision. A feeling seen. 6. Something with a sight > 5. Something seen. 6. Something with 5 of Moscow > 7. Informal. Something united to 4 device used to assist aim by mist. ts of Moscow 7. Informat. something united this 8. a. A device used to assist aim by guiding to m. b. Aim or observation taken with such a terior, to observe or inspect. 10. Regional. A large number of the barbecue 2 - 10. ight of people at the barbecue - vt. sight of people at the barbecue - vt. sight of see or observe within one's field of via to observe or take a sight of with an insumor of the ve. a rifle! A Tourist of the ve. a rifle! To observe or take a signt of with an insuma.

3. To adjust the sights of (e.g., a rifle). 4. To take to — out of sight. Slang. Incredible: remittle re eyes. Informal. One whose arrival is a time to eyes. Informal to object in musting the object in musting. seen. Without seeing the object in question chira

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an>
A draft or bill payable upon demand or presenting A draft or bill payable upon seeming of presenting.) adj. 1. Having sight. 2. Having eyesight of a presenting. -sighted> -signtea>
:omic bit or effect that depends on action rather than

lis) adj. 1. Blind. 2. Invisible. - sight'less lyadz adi. -li-er, -li-est. 1. Pleasing to the eye: Rich

red') v. -read (-red'), -read-ing, -reads, m (e.g., music) without preparation or prior arguments. ead or perform something at sight. An eve rhyme.

e') vi. -saw (-sô'), -seen (-sen'), -see-ing, atseeing. — sight'se'er n.

(sit'se'ing) n. The act or pastime of touring placed 'see'ing adj

'il) n. [Lat. sigillum, dim. of signum, sign.] 1. A real ign or image held to be magical.

) n. [Gk., of Phoenician orig : akin to Heb. sameth 18th letter of the Greek alphabet. — See table if it ics. A sigma hyperon. — sig' mate' (-māt') adi m n. Any of three unstable baryons having a mass of imes that of the electron and a positive, neutral, or charge.

noid') also sig-moi-dal (sig-moid') adj. [Ck]; sigma + -eidės, -oid.] 1. Shaped like the letter 1 lating to the sigmoid flexure of the colon. ure n. An S-shaped bend in the colon between the on and the rectum.

E signe < OFr. < Lat. signum.] 1. Something suggest

of a fact, condition, or quality. 2. A gesture or action an idea, a desire, data, or a command <gave us the 3. A board, poster, or placard displayed in a public se, impart information, or give directions. 4. A conclic device standing for a word, phrase, or operation, s. or musical notation. 5. pl. sign. An indicator, sign of the presence or trail of an animal <a deer sign. <not a sign of life > 7. A portentous incident is of a long hot summer> 8. A bodily manifestation presence of a disease or malfunction < Shortness of of heart trouble. > 9. One of the 12 divisions of the med for a constellation and represented by a symbol ign ing, signs. -vt. 1. To affix one's signature in 's signature). 3. To approve or ratify (a document) by ure or seal <signed the bill into law> 4. To relinquid to by signature < signed away my claim to the estate? signify with a sign. 6. To consecrate with the sign of 1. To make a sign or signs: SIGNAL 2. To write one on in. To record the arrival of by signing. — sign off. sting after identifying one's station. - sign on. 1. To I signed on as a deck hand .> 2. To start broadcasting one's station. - sign out. To record the departured sign up. To volunteer one's services : ENLIST.

N, EVIDENCE, INDICATION, INDICATOR, MANIFESTATION, I, TOREN n. core meaning : something visible or evident ands for believing in the existence of something else

i a sign of bigotry>
il) n. [Fr. < OFr. < Med. Lat. signale < Lat. signalis, d m, sign.] 1. a. An indicator, as a mechanical device, a means of communication. b. A message communication and a means. 2. Something that incites action of the tax in ignal for mass protests. 3. Electron. An impulse of a ctric quantity, as voltage, current, or electric field a variations represent coded information. 4. The sound

âr care ā father ĕ pet ē be hw which i phi o toe o paw, for oi noise oo took

or message transmitted or received in telegraphy, telephony, rapix, or message transmitted of received in telegraphy, telephony, ra-io, relevision, or radar. —adj. Extraordinary <a signal accomplish-gat in diplomacy > -v. -naled, -nal-ing, -nals or -nalled, -nal-ing. -nals. —vt. 1. To make a signal to. 2. To communicate

al.ling. -nais. -vt. 1. to make a signal to. 2. To communicate visuals. -vi. To make a signal. -sig'nal-er n. visuals. -vi. To render is nal.ize (sig'no-liz') vt. -ized, -iz-ing, -iz-es. 1. To render is nal.ize (sig'nal-iz-de) and Constitution to. -sig'nal-i-za'tion n.

orthorny, a to stand attention to. — signal-ly (sig'na-le) adv. Conspicuously g.nal-iy (sig na-re) aut. Conspicuousty.

g.nal-ment (sig nal-mont) n. [Fr. signalement < signaler, to mark g.nal, signal.] A description detailing a person's appearance and standard to reduce files

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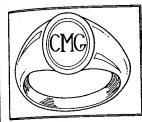
108 poince m enures, 2s for police files. signation of a document.

ries. A signer of a document. ries. A signer of a coordinate.

(signa-ture (sig'na-char) n. [OFr. < signer, to sign < Lat. signare, to signum, sign.] 1. The name of one as written by oneself. 2. A sink < signum, signi, a. The mame or one as written by oneself. 2. A familie mark, characteristic, modus operandi, or sound effect indiin indicate the act of signing one's name. 4. The part of a physical district of a physical district of a physical district of a physical district of the part of the part of a physical district of the part comp prescription containing directions to the patient. 5. Mus. a. A grused to indicate key. b. A sign used to indicate tempo. 6. a. A gn used to indicate tempo. 6. a. A sign used to indicate tempo. 6. a. A kert, number, or symbol placed at the bottom of the first page of each am of printed pages of a book as a guide to the proper sequence of the the similar bases of a sound as a guide to the proper sequence of the shets in binding. b. A large sheet printed with four or a multiple of the state of the sheet bases that when folded becomes a section of the book.

board (sin'bord', -bord') n. A board that bears a sign, notice,

as avertusement. n. [ME < OFr., dim. of signe, sign.] 1. A seal, esp. one a advertisement. agine (3) and a document. 2. An impression made with a signet. — vt. acted, -net-ing, -nets. To mark with a signet acted, -net-ing, right ring n. A linger ring that bears an engraved signet.



signet ring

sig-nif-i-cance (sig-nif'i-kəns) also sig-nif-i-can-cy (-kən-sē) a 1. The quality or state of being significant. 2. Import: meaning. 3.

Implied meaning.
significance level n. Level of significance.

ig-nif-i-cant (sig-nif'i-kənt) adj. [Lat. significans, significant-, pepart of significare, to signify.] 1. Having or expressing a meaning: MEANINGFUL 2. Having or expressing a covert meaning: SUGGESTIVE cave me a significant look > 3. Momentous: important <a significant newsstory> -sig.nif'i.cant.ly adv.

significant digits pl.n. Math. The digits of the decimal form of a number beginning with the leftmost nonzero digit and extending to the right to include all digits warranted by the accuracy of measuring devices used to obtain the numbers.

significant other n. 1. A person with whom one shares a longterm sexual relationship. 2. An important or influential person in

tig-ni-fi-ca-tion (sig'nə-fi-kā'shən) n. 1. Intended meaning :

SENSE 2. The act of signifying: INDICATION.

ignifi-ca-tive (signif'i-ka'tiv) adj. Significant. — sig-nif'ica'tive•ness n.

sig-ni-fy (sig'na-fi') v. -fied, -fy-ing, -fies. [ME signifien < OFr. ignifier < Lat. significare: signum, sign + facere, to make.] - vi. 1. To serve as a sign of: BETOKEN. 2. To make known: INTIMATE. - vi.

To have meaning or import. — sig'ni-fi'er n. i-gnior (sên-yôr', -yōr') n. Signor.

tismio-ry (sên'yy-rê) n. var. of Signory.

sign language n. A system of communication by means of hand structures, used esp. by deaf people.

on manual n., pl. signs manual. A personal signature, esp. that

of a sovereign at the top of a royal decree.

sign of the cross n. A gesture forming a cross, made in token of

hith in Christ or as a blessing.

signor (sen-yor', -yor') n., pl. si-gno-ri (sen-yor'e, -yor'e) or si-gnor (sen-yor', -yor') n., pl. si-gno-ri (sen-yor'e, -yor'e) or si-gnor (sen-yor'e) or si-gnor mors. [Ital. signor, var. of signore.] - Used as a courtesy title for an lalian man, equivalent to the English Mr. or Sir.

si-gno-ra (sēn-yôr'ə, -yōr'ə) n., pl. si-gno-re (sēn-yôr'ā, -yōr'ā) or si-gno-ras. [Ital., fem. of signore, signore.] - Used as a courtesy

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title for a married Italian woman, equivalent to the English Mrs. or Madam.

si-gno-re (sen-yôr'ā, -yōr'ā) n., pl. si-gno-ri (sen-yôr'ē, -yōr'ē) [Ital. < Med. Lat. senior, lord < Lat., elder. — see senior.] — Used as a courtesy title for an Italian man, equivalent to the English Mr. or Sir.

si-gno-ri (sên-yôr/ê, -yôr/ê) n. var. pl. of signora. si-gno-ri-na (sên'yɔ-rê'nɔ) n. pl. -ne (-nā) or -nas. [Ital., dim. of signora. signora.] — Used as a courtesy title for an unmarried Italian woman, equivalent to the English Miss.

si-gno-ry or si-gnio-ry (sen'ya-re) n., pl. -ries. [ME signorie < OFr. seigneurie < seigneur, seignior. - see SEIGNIOR) A seigniory. ort. seigneurie < seigneur, seignior. —see seignior, A seigniory.
sign.post (sin'post') n. 1. A post supporting a sign. 2. Something
serving as an indication or guide.
Sig.urd (sig'prd) n. [ON Siguror.] Norse Myth. A hero who killed

the dragon Fafnir.

Sikh (sēk) n. [Hindi < Skt. śisyaḥ. pupil < śikṣati, he wishes to leam, desiderative of śaknōti, he is able.] One who is an adherent of Sikhism. - Sikh adi.

Sikh·ism (sek'iz'am) n. The doctrines and practices of a monotheistic religion founded in northern India in the 16th cent.

si-lage (si'lij) n. Fodder prepared by storing and fermenting green forage plants in a silo.

age plants in a site. sit and sit siparaffin hydrocarbons.

sild (sild) n. [Norw.] A young herring other than a sprat that is processed as a sardine in Norway.
si-lence (si'lons) n. [ME < OFr. < Lat. silentium < silēte, to be silent.] 1. The quality or state of being or keeping silent. 2. Absence of sound: STILLNESS. 3. A time period without speech or noise. 4. Refusal or failure to speak out: SECRECY. —vv. -lenced, -lenc-ing, -lences. 1. To make silent or bring to silence. 2. To curtail the expression

of: suppress <silenced all dissent>
si-lenc-er (si'lan-sar) n. One that silences, esp. a device attached to
the muzzle of a firearm to mussle the sound of firing.

the muzzie of a meanth to maine the sound of fitting si-le-ni (si-le'ni') n. pl. of silenus.
si-lent (si'lant) adj. [Lat. silens, silent-, pr.part. of silere, to be si-lent.] 1. Making no sound or noise: Quiet. 2. Tending not to speak:
TACITURN. 3. Unable to speak: MUTE. 4. Refusing to give information or an opinion: SECRETIVE. 5. Unexpressed: tacit <a silent admission of the state of the sta of guilt> 6. Inactive or undisturbed: QUIESCENT <a silent volcano> 7. Having no phonetic value: unpronounced, as the l in solder. 8. Having no sound track <an old silent film> -si'lent-ly adv. -si'lentness n.

* syns: SILENT, HUSHED, NOISELESS, QUIET, SOUNDLESS, STILL adj. core meaning: marked by, done with, or making no sound or noise <a silent reply> <a silent alarm> ant: NOISY

silent butler n. A small receptacle with a handle and a hinged cover, used for collecting ashes and crumbs.

silent partner n. One that makes financial investments in a busisilent parties in that make a management.

silent treatment n. The act or an instance of totally disregarding

the object of one's contempt or disapproval as a means of expressing

one's negative attitude <gave me the silent treatment> si-le-nus (si-le'nas) n., pl. -ni (-ni') [Lat. < Gk. silēnos < Silēnos, Silenus.] Gk. Myth. Any of various minor woodland deities or spirits and companions of Dionysus. Si-le-nus (si-le'nos). [Lat. < Gk. Silenos.] Gk. Myth. A satyr, the

foster father of Dionysus. si-le-sia (si-le'zha, -sha) n. 1. A smooth linen fabric first made in

Silesia 2. A twilled cotton fabric for linings.
si-lex (si'lėks') n. [Lat., hard stone, flint.] 1. Obs. Silica. 2. Finely

ground tripoli used as an inert paint filler.

sil-hou-ette (sil'oō-et') n. [Fr. < Étienne de Silhouette
(1709-1767).] 1. A drawing consisting of the outline of something. esp. a human profile, filled in with a solid color. 2. An outline of an object that appears dark against a light background silhouette of a battleship on the horizon> -vt. -et-ted, -et-ting, -ettes. To cause to be seen as a silhouette : OUTLINE.

silic- pref. var. of SILICI-. sil·i·ca (sil'I-ko) n. [NLat. < Lat. silex, hard stone, flint.] A white or

colorless crystalline compound, SiO₂, occurring as quartz, sand, flint, agate, and many other minerals and used to make glass and concrete. silica gel n. Amorphous silica resembling white sand, used as a drying and dehumidifying agent, as a catalyst and catalyst carrier, as an

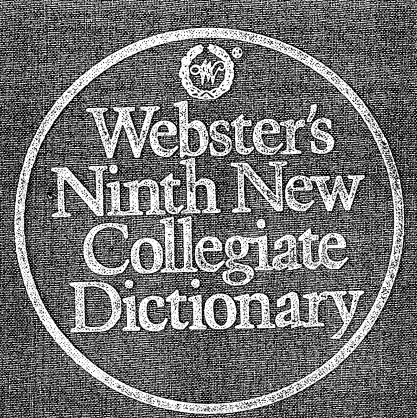
anticaking agent in cosmetics, and in chromatography.
sil-i-cate (sil'i-kāt', -ktt) n. Any of numerous compounds containing silicon, oxygen, and a metallic or organic radical, occurring in most rocks except limestone and dolomite, and forming the basis of common glass and bricks.

si-li-ceous (si-lish' as) adj. [Lat. siliceus, of flint < silex, flint.] Containing, resembling, relating to, or consisting of silica.
silici- or silic- pref. [< SILICON and SILICA.] 1. Silicon <silicate>

2. Silica <silicity:

si-lic-ic (si-lis'ik) adj. Relating to, resembling, or derived from silica or silicon.

silicic acid n. A jellylike substance, SiO2-nH2O, produced when sodium silicate solution is acidified.



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Abbrevi:

to the right that is not zero or is a zero considered to be ed also significant figure in \sign-15-\text{ka-shan} n (14c) 1 a: the act or process of y signs or other symbolic means b: a formal notification exp: the meaning that a term, symbol, or character reports or is intended to convey 3 chiefly dial: IMPORTANCE

Ve\sig-'nif-3-,kāt-iv\ adj (15c) 1: SIGNIFICANT. SUGGESTIVE (Symptoms ~ of malaria) ig-'nif-iks\ n pl but sing or pl in constr [signify] (1896): ssu.

FICS.

3-n3-fit vb flied; fy ing [ME signifien, fr. OF signifier, ir [to indicate, signify, fr. signum sign] vt (13c) 1 a: MELY 1: to show esp. by a conventional token (as word resture) ~ vi : to have significance: MATTER — significance:

: to make a record of arrival by signing a register of clock ~ vi: to record arrival of (a person) or recept time clock

tele) by signing ge n (1847) 1: a system of hand gestures used for communicate by the deaf) 2: an unsystematic method of communicate by manual gestures used by people speaking different lands

regation (1942): any of various conventional devices (as ackets, parentheses, or vinculums) used in mathematics to at two or more terms are to be treated as one quantity, si-noft vi (1926) 1: to announce the end of something last or broadcast) 2: to approve or acknowledge something by a signature (sign off on a memo) — sign—off visi-noft n cross (15c): a gesture of the hand forming a cross espon breast, and shoulders to profess Christian faith or invokented to profess of the sing o

stection or blessing sti-non, -nan\vi (1885) 1: to engage oneself by or as if by 2: to announce the start of broadcasting for the day -

2: to announce the start of broadcasting for the day sist, non. .nian\n osi-gnior\sen-yo()r. -yo()r\n, pl signors or si-gno-ri\sen-yor-\ also signiors [It signore, signor, fr. ML senior superior, tore at SENOR [1582]: an Italian man usu. of rank or gentility as a title equivalent to Mister senior-yor-\n, pl signoras or si-gno-re\'yor-()\alpha, 'yor\ n, pl signoras or si-gno-re\'yor-()\alpha, 'yor\ n, pl si-gnoration to Mrs. seni-yor-\n, pl si-gnori\'yor-()\alpha, 'yor-\ [It](159)

ia \sē-nyə-'rē-nə\ n. pl -nas or -ne \-(,)nā\ [lt, fr. dim. of s. 1820): an unmarried Italian woman — used as a title equiv.

or si-gniory \'sē-nya-rē\ n, pl si-gnor-ies or si-gniories [ME fr. MF seigneurie] (14c): SEIGNIORY (\'Si-naut\\ vi (1948): to indicate departure by signing a region: to record or approve the release or departure of — sign-ont

1: to record of approve the iterace of departure of sign-with nor adj
1\(\frac{1}{1}\) \sin_post\(\gamma\) (1620) 1: a post (as at the fork of a road) with
1 it to direct travelers 2: GUIDE BEACON
1 it to direct travelers 2: GUIDE BEACON
2 it to direct travelers 2: GUIDE BEACON
2 it to direct travelers 3: GUIDE BEACON
3 it to direct travelers 4: GUIDE BEACON
3 is nor of sign one's name (as to a contract) in
3 o obtain or do something (sign up for insurance) (sign up for
3 isgn-up)\(\frac{1}{3}\) sign-and \(\gamma\) (ON Sign up for insurance) (sign up for
3 sign-up)\(\frac{1}{3}\) sign-and \(\gamma\) (ON Sign up for insurance) (sign up for
3 sign-up)\(\frac{1}{3}\) sign-and \(\gamma\) (ON Sign up for insurance) (sign up for
3 sign-up)\(\frac{1}{3}\) sign-and \(\gamma\) (ON Sign up for insurance) (sign up for
3 sign-up)\(\frac{1}{3}\) sign-and \(\gamma\) (ON Sign up for insurance) (sign up

n\n dj (1845): of or relating to Sikhs or Sikhism (\$\frac{1}{5}\) n [short for ensilage] (1884): fodder converted into sw feed for livestock through processes of anaerobic acid ferments

feed for livestock through processes of anaerovic acts in a silo)

sin a silo)

sil-ān, si-lān\ n [ISV silicon + methane] (1916): any of animpounds of hydrogen and silicon that have the general formula and are analogous to alkanes

silicon silicon silicon silicon that have the general formula and are analogous to alkanes

silicon si

onducted in ~)
is vt si-lenced; si-lencing (1603) 1: to compel or reduce to significant to compel or reduce to significant to sill the sill to compel or reduce to significant to consider the sill to compel or reduce to significant to consider the sill to compel or reduce to sill the sill to compel or reduce to sill the sill to compel or reduce to sill the sill the sill to compel or reduce to sill the sill

hostile firing or criticism ser \si-lan-sar\ n (1635): one that silences: as a chiefly Bri se

muffler of an internal-combustion engine b: a silencing deviation and internal combustion engine b: a silencing deviation and internal combustion engine b: a silencing deviation and internal combustion engine b: a silencing deviation in a making no utterance: MUTE SPEECHLESS b: indisposition on the control of the contro

the house —Pearl Buck) RETICENT implies a reluctance to speak out or at length, esp, about one's own affairs (had been ... reticent regarding the details of his own financial affairs —J.P. Marquand) RESERVED the details of his own financial affairs —J.P. Marquandy RESERVED implies reticence and suggests the restraining influence of caution or implies reticence with the support of the support o

glent service n (1939) 1: NAVY — used with the 2: the submarine grice — used with the glent treatment n (1947): an act of completely ignoring a person or thing by resort to silence esp. as a means of expressing contempt or disapproval. logue and (1939) 1: NAVY — used with the 2: the submarine

signoval disapproval side of the side of t

illibrouette vi -ett-ed; -ett-ing (1876): to represent by a silhouette; also to project on a background like a silhouette silic or silico-comb form [silicon]: silicon (silicone) silicon (silicone) silicon (silicone) doxide SiO₁ occurring in crystalline, amorphous, and impure forms (as in quartz, opal, and sand respectively) silica gel n (1919): colloidal silica resembling coarse white sand in appearance but possessing many fine pores and therefore extremely adsorbent

appearance but possessing many fine pores and therefore extremely adsorbent sli-eate 'sil-a-kāt, 'sil-i-kat\ n [silicic (acid)] (1811): a salt or ester sli-eate from a silicic acid. esp: any of numerous insoluble often complex metal salts that contain silicon and oxygen in the anion, constitute the largest class of minerals, and are used in building materials (as cement, bricks, and glass) sili-cous or sili-cious \silicous \silicous

finit; quartz] (ca. 1656): of, relating to, or containing sinica or a sinicate (~limestone)
slide comb form [NL silica]: silica (siliciterous)
slide (xs-fiis-ik) adj [NL silica & NL silicium silicon (fr. silica)] (1817)
: of, relating to, or derived from silica or silicon
silicia caid n (1817): any of various weakly acid substances obtained as relatinous masses by treating silicates with acids
slicide (\$ili-3-sid\ n [1SV silic- + -ide] (1868): a binary compound of silicon usu. with a more electropositive element or radical
silicidid (\$ili-3-sid\ n [1SV silic- + -ide] (1868): a binary compound of silicon usu. with a more electropositive element or radical
silicidid (\$ili-3-sid\ n = -sid\ n (1830): the action or process of silicididy \$ilic-1 = -id\ n = -id\ n

silicon and carbon that is used as an electric resistors control (1925): any of various polymeric silicone (silic-, kon) n [silic- + -one] (1925): any of various polymeric organic silicon compounds obtained as oils, greases, or plastics and used esp. for water-resistant and heat-resistant lubricants, varnishes, binders, and electric insulators littlener, and electric insulators silicone rubber n (1944): rubber made from silicone elastomers and noted for its retention of flexibility, resilience, and tensile strength over with the silicone rubber angle.

silicone rubber n (1944): rubber made from silicone elastomers and noted for its retention of flexibility, resilience, and tensile strength over a wide temperature range wide temperature range siliconized ($\S = 1.0 - 1.0 \times 1.$

alk-cotton trees, esp: KAPOK

lk-cotton tree n (1712): any of various tropical trees (family Bombacacae, the silk-cotton family) with palmate leaves and large fruits with the seeds enveloped by silk cotton; esp: CEIBA 1

silk-en \'sil-kən\ adj (bef. 12c) 1: made or consisting of silk 2: sembling silk: as a : SOFT. LUSTROUS b (1): agreeably smo : HARMONIOUS (2): INGRATIATING 3 a : dressed in silk (~ ank

SETIODING SIK: AS A: SOFT. LUSTROUS b (1): agreeably smo: HARMONIOUS (2): INGRATIATING 3 a: dressed in silk (~ ank b: LUXURIOUS syn see SLEEK silk gland n (1870): a gland that produces a viscid fluid which, is struded in filaments and hardens into silk on exposure to air: as a: there of a pair of greatly enlarged and modified salivary glands o insect larva that produce a compound filament from which a larva pupal cover (as a cocoon) is spun b: any of two or more abdom glands of a spider that open through spinnerets and produce a filan used chiefly in the spinning of webs silk hat n (1834): a hat with a tall cylindrical crown and a silk-p finish worn by men as a dress hat silk oak n (1866): any of various Australian timber trees (family P aceae and esp. genus Grevillea) with mottled wood used in cabineting and venering — called also silky oak silk screen n (1942): a stencil process in which coloring matt forced onto the material to be printed through the meshes of a si organdy screen so prepared as to have pervious printing areas impervious nonprinting areas; also: a print made by this proce silk-screen v silk-screen v

silk-screen v silk-stock-ing \silk-stäk-in\ adj (1798) 1: ARISTOCRATIC. WEALT \sim district) 2: fashionably dressed $\langle a \sim$ audience \rangle 3: of or rel to the American Federalist party silk stocking n (1891) 1: an aristocratic or wealthy person fashionably dressed person 3: FEDERALIST 2 silk tree n (ca. 1852): an Asian tree (Albizzia julibrissin) having fl with long silky stamens

silk tree n (ca. 1852): an Asian tec (Nobel) with long silky stamens silk-weed 'sil-,kwēd\ n (1784): MILKWEED silk-worm\ n (bef. 12c): a moth whose larva spins a amount of strong silk in constructing its cocoon; esp: an Asian (Bombyx mori) whose rough wrinkled hairless yellowish cate produces the silk of commerce silky 'sil-kē\ adj silk-ier; est (ca. 1611) 1 a: resembling or coing of silk b: INGRATIATING (~ insinuations) 2: having or cowith fine soft hairs, plumes, or scales — silki-ly\-ko-lē\ adv — ness\-kē-nas\ n

ness \kē-nəs\n (1959): a low-set toy terrier that has a flat silky glossy coat colored blue with tan on the head, chest, and legs—

with tan on the head, chest, and legs—called also silky sill. In [ME sille, fr. OE syll; akin to OHG swelli beam, threshold, Gk selis crossbeam] (bef. 12c) 1: a horizontal piece (as a timber) that forms the lowest member or one of the lowest members of a framework or supporting structure: as a: the horizontal member at the base of a window b: the threshold of a door 2: a tabular body of igneous rock injected while molten between sedimentary or volcanic beds or along foliation planes of metamorphic rocks 3: a submerged ridge at reshallow depth separating the basins of two bodies of water sillabub var of syll.ABUB (ca. 1830): a brown, grayish, or pale green mineral Al,SiO, t sists of an aluminum silicate in orthorhombic crystals often o in fibrous or columnar forms sil-ly \sil-\text{

season n (1871): a period (as late summer) when newspa silly season n (18/1): a period last are summer) when newsparesort to minor or fantastic matters for lack of major news sto si-lo \(\forall \) i. \(\forall l \), \(\rho I \) silos \([Sp] \) (1881) \(1 : \text{a trench, pit, or espinder (as of wood or concrete) usu. sealed to exclude air and making and storing silage \(2 \) a: a deep bin for storing memory cement or coal) \(\text{b} : \text{an underground structure for housing missile.} \)

missile si-loxane \s2-liak-,sān, si-\ n [silicon + oxygen + methal: any of various compounds containing alternate silicon at atoms in either a linear or cyclic arrangement usu, with o organic groups attached to each silicon atom organic groups attached to each silicon atom silit \ 'silit \ n [ME cylle, prob. of Scand origin; akin to Da marsh; akin to OHG sulza salt marsh, OE sealt salt] (15c) sedimentary material with rock particles usu, 'yo millimete diameter; also: soil containing 80 percent or more of such schann 12 percent of clay 2: a deposit of sediment (as by sility \silit-lic\adjuleq\frac{1}{2}\silit wi (1799): to become choked or obstructed with silt with up (the channel \(\silit \text{dup} \) \(\silit \text{v} \) it to choke, fill, cover, with silt or mud (the beaver had \(\silit \text{ed} \text{the creek} \)—Hugh Fc silt-station \(\silit \text{sil} \text{v} \) its or \(\silit \text{v} \) its \(\silit \text{v} \) its \(\silit \text{v} \) is a rock composed chiefly o silt.

silt
Silures \sil-ya,rēz\n [L] (ca. 1895): a people of ancient
scribed by Tacitus as occupying chiefly southern Wales
Si-luri-an \si-'lur-ē-an, sa-\ adj [L Silures] (1708) 1: of ot
the Silures of their place of habitation 2: of, relating to
period of the Paleozoic era between the Ordovician and I
the corresponding system of rocks marked by the beginni

\ə\ abut \^\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \a\ ash \a\ ace \ \au\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \e\easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ \n\ sing \\do\ go \\do\ law \\do\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \\\\\\ l \y\ yet \zh\ vision \a. k, ", ce, ce, ue. ue, 1\ see Guide to P

